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Part V

Department of Energy

Office of Conservation and Solar Energy

Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products: Test Procedures for Clothes Dryers and Public Hearing

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Office of Conservation and Solar Energy

10 CFR Part 430

Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products; Proposed Rulemaking and Public Hearing Regarding Amendments to Test Procedures for Clothes Dryers

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy hereby proposes to amend its test procedures for clothes dryers to account for automatic termination, and to include several technical revisions, primarily to reduce the variability of test results. These test procedures are part of the energy conservation program for consumer products (other than automobiles) established pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act. Among other program elements, the legislation requires that standard methods of testing be prescribed for covered products.

DATES: Written comments in response to this notice by September 8, 1980; requests to speak at the public hearing by Aug. 15, 1980; speakers to be notified by Aug. 22, 1980; statements by 5:00 p.m., Aug. 28, 1980; hearing to be held on Sept. 4, 1980, 9:30 a.m.

ADDRESSES: Written comments, requests to speak at the public hearing, and statements to: Carol A. Snipes, Department of Energy, Office of Conservation and Solar Energy, Docket No. CAS–RM–80–119, Mail Stop 6B–025, Washington, D.C. 20585.

Public hearing to be held at: Room 3000A, Federal Building, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Department of Energy, Washington, D.C. 20585.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

James A. Smith, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Conservation and Solar Energy, Division of Buildings and Community Systems, Consumer Products Efficiency Branch, Room GH–065, Mail Stop 6B–025, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C. 20585, (202) 252–9127.

Carol A. Snipes (Hearings Procedures), U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Conservation and Solar Energy, Room 1F–085, Mail Stop 6B–025, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C. 20585, (202) 252–9319.

Eugene Margolis, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of General Counsel, Room 1E–254, Mail Stop 6A–152, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, D.C. 20585, (202) 252–9510.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

On October 1, 1977, the Department of Energy (DOE) assumed the authority of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) for the energy conservation program for consumer products (other than automobiles) under section 301 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (DOE Act) (Pub. L. 95–91). The energy conservation program for consumer products was established by FEA pursuant to Titile III, Part B of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Act) (Pub. L. 94–163). Subsequently, the Act was amended by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA) (Pub. L. 95–619). References in this notice to "the Act," or to sections of the Act, refer to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act as amended by NECPA. Section 323 (42 U.S.C. 6293) of the Act requires that standard methods of testing be prescribed for covered products. Test procedures appear at 10 CFR Part 430, Subpart B. Test procedures were proposed for clothes dryers by notice issued April 21, 1977 (42 FR 21589, April 27, 1977) and a public hearing on the proposed test procedures was held on June 13, 1977. Final test procedures were prescribed on September 14, 1977 (42 FR 46145, September 14, 1977).

On December 26, 1978 (44 FR 49, January 2, 1979) DOE issued an advance notice of proposed rulemakig which invited interested persons to present written data, views and arguments with respect to establishing energy efficiency standards for nine types of consumer products, including clothes dryers. On August 17, 1979 (44 FR 49696, August 24, 1979) DOE issued a Notice of Opportunity for Further Comment. Several comments were received recommending changes to the clothes dryer test procedures. These comments related to the following four areas: (1) energy consumption associated with automatic termination of the drying cycle, (2) test voltage for electric dryers which can operate at any of several voltages, (3) variability of test results, and (4) effect of drying capacity (volume) versus energy factor. NBS analyzed these comments and additional information furnished by the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM) and a manufacturer, and recommended amended test procedures to DOE. On the basis of this recommendation by NBS, and other available information, DOE is today proposing to amend the test procedures for clothes dryers.

B. Discussion

1. *Automatic termination controls*

Manufacturers, observing that consumers often overdry clothes and consequently waste energy, have developed automatic termination controls which offer the potential for saving energy in actual consumer usage. Three types of clothes dryer controls are currently available for ending the drying cycle, namely: 1) the present (manual) timed termination control, 2) the temperature sensing automatic termination control, and 3) the moisture sensing automatic termination control. The Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM) collected energy consumption data for each of the above three controls in a field test in 1977 involving 72 homes. This data was intended to be representative of actual consumer usage. Based upon NBS recommendations, derived from NBS laboratory tests and analysis of the above field data, DOE is today proposing to amend the clothes dryer test procedures regarding energy consumption for the dryer controls cited above. DOE believes that the energy consumption corresponding to the use of either of the automatic termination controls can be determined more accurately with today's proposed amendments than with the existing test procedures.

In the existing test procedures a single field use factor (FU in Section 4 of Appendix D) serves as a multiplier to provide laboratory test results of energy consumption per cycle that are representative of actual consumer usage. In the existing test procedures FU equals 1.18. This field use factor was determined from the 1972 base year data that corresponds to manual time termination control. An automatic temperature sensing control reduces energy usage of a manual time controlled dryer by eight percent, according to field data from the AHAM Dryer Energy Field Test conducted during 1977. The field use factor of 1.18, if corrected to include an eight percent energy savings, becomes 1.09 (FU equals 1.18(1–.08)). From this same field test it was determined that if a temperature sensing control were available, it would be used 86 percent of the time by consumers. The field use factor of 1.09, if adjusted to correspond to consumer usage of 86 percent for automatic temperature sensing controls, becomes 1.10.

The automatic moisture sensing control would reduce the energy usage of a manual time controlled dryer by 12.7 percent (an upper limit for energy savings based upon the assumption that when automatic termination is available it is used by consumers for all drying) based on an NBS energy factor profile study as described in the NBS report Proposed Changes to The Clothes Dryer Test Procedure Related to Credits for Automatic Termination, May 1980, which is available for inspection in the DOE Freedom of Information Office, Forrestal Building, Independence Avenue, and L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20585, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

NBS considers the 13.6 percent energy savings described in the AHAM Dryer Energy Field test conducted during 1977 to be high for existing moisture sensing controls and supporting consumer usage instructions. The 12.7 percent energy savings projection was selected in calculating a clothes dryer test procedure moisture sensing control field use factor of 1.03 (FU equals 1.18(1–.127)). From the AHAM Dryer Survey, if a moisture sensing control were available, it would be used 96 percent of the time. The moisture sensing control field use factor, if adjusted to correspond to consumer usage of 96 percent for automatic moisture sensing controls, becomes equal to 1.04. DOE accepts the NBS recommendation that the energy consumption for the three types of drying cycle controls can be correctly determined by means of the two additional field use factors cited above.

The proposed amended test procedures have three field use factors in equation 4.1 to Appendix D (FU equals 1.18 for time termination control systems; FU equals 1.10 for time and temperature sensing termination systems; and FU equals 1.04 for time and moisture sensing termination control systems). The lower numerical values of FU correspond to lower energy consumption. Typically less energy is consumed with an automatic moisture control than with an automatic temperature control because the temperature sensor detects adequate drying at a slightly later time in the drying cycle than does the moisture control.

The NBS report just cited describes laboratory tests which indicated that an automatic moisture termination control setting adequately terminated the drying cycle for approximately 85 percent of the test loads run. A setting recommended by manufacturers could adequately dry the majority of loads and thus save energy if used in terminating the cycle. A mark or detent (a mechanical stop on a dryer control) would guide the consumer in control setting and save energy. A definition of "automatic termination control," including the need for a mark or detent, has been added to Section 1 of Appendix D.

For the reasons discussed in the next comment, the field use factor must be taken equal to 1.18 if the percent end retention moisture content (percentage of moisture in the test cloth at the end of the test) is equal to or less than 1.8 percent.

2. *Energy Saving Credit for Moisture Test for Automatic Termination*

At the end of a drying cycle the moisture content of the clothes load is entrapped in the individual fiber yarns. The heat energy required to remove the last amount of moisture from a load is more costly when compared to the energy required to remove an equal amount of moisture at the beginning of a drying cycle (BTU's required per unit of water removed).

Clothes dryer loads that are dried to as low as one percent moisture content will, upon removal from the dryer drum, collect moisture from the ambient air and the actual moisture content will increase. Clothes loads dried to a 1.8 percent, or less, moisture content are considered to be over-dried. Most automatic termination controls will terminate the drying cycle at between 10 to 1.8 percent moisture end retention. The consumer makes the final decision as to whether the load is dry. A 10 percent or less moisture content produces a consumer perception that the load is dry for most materials. The larger values of moisture end retention (the moisture retention at the end of the cycle), which are acceptable to the consumer, require less overall energy consumption. The upper limit of acceptable moisture content is a measure of acceptable performance. The lower limit is always acceptable to the consumer as being dry; thus the consumer can over-dry the load while never knowing that the load was over-dried. Because over-drying wastes energy, either a manual-time or automatic control setting which over-dries to the same moisture level will waste the same amount of energy. A lower acceptable moisture threshold is required to demonstrate that the automatic control in fact does not over-dry.

End retention profile data (moisture level at the end of the test) for typical home laundry loads were collected during laboratory tests at NBS. This data indicate that a minimum retention of 1.8 percent moisture content at the end of the test for the three and seven pound DOE energy test loads corresponds to a 3 percent minimum end retention for a range of possible consumer clothes dryer loads. Any further drying would constitute over-drying.

Based upon the above analysis, the proposed amendment accounts for possible overdrying by an automatic termination control. The proposed amendment of Appendix D contains a new Section, 3.5, which describes the test for automatic termination field use credits. The proposed amendment to Section 4.1 of Appendix D specifies that the field use factor, FU, is to equal 1.8 whenever the percent end retention is equal to or less than 1.8 percent.

3. *Test Cloth Specifications.*

The test cloth specification in the existing DOE test procedures does not identify whether the cloth is a blend or a combination of cotton and polyester fibers. In a blended fabric, two or more fibers are blended before the spinning into yarns. In a combination (or union) fabric, individual yarns composed of one fiber are combined during weaving with yarns composed entirely of another fiber; for example, a fabric composed of rayon warp and cotton filling yarns. DOE is proposing today that Section 2.6.1 of Appendix D be amended to specify that the test cloth be a blend of cotton and polyester fibers and that the individual warp and filling yarns be a blend of 50 percent cotton and 50 percent polyester fibers. This blend is representative of typical wash and wear fabrics currently purchased by consumers.

The changes to Section 2.6.1 are expected to improve test repeatability and reproducibility. Repeatability refers to the variability, or smallness of variability, between results (of an experiment or procedure performed more than once) obtained on the same material within a single laboratory. Reproducibility refers to the variability between results obtained on the same material in different laboratories.

4. *Procedure Concerning Starting Moisture Content of Test Cloths.*

With the objective of improving test repeatability, NBS conducted tests of the start retention moisture content of individual test cloths and of the entire test load after the test load had been agitated in water. The moisture content of individual test cloths varied from 50 to 90 percent between cycles, while the total load moisture content varied between 66.5 and 73.5 percent (the acceptable range of the existing DOE

test procedure as described in Section 2.7).

One manufacturer recommended that sprinkling be used in reaching the start retention moisture content. NBS tested a procedure in which water is sprinkled on a test cloth load to increase the moisture content of the test load. Using this procedure, NBS determined that at the start of the test, the test cloths had moisture contents ranging from 40 to 100 percent.

The conclusion from this testing was that sprinkling could introduce a variability in the DOE test procedure energy measurement and thus sprinkling is not recommended. Based upon numerous test runs at NBS to obtain the test cloth load moisture content at the start and end of the test NBS concluded that, without sprinkling of test cloths, an experienced technician can easily obtain a start moisture retention (moisture content at the start of the test) between 66.5 percent to 73.5 percent, and an end moisture retention between 2.5 percent to 5.0 percent.

5. *Preconditioning of New Test Cloths.*

A new test cloth is likely to contain a certain amount of water soluble sizing or finishing agent. Such materials could affect the moisture performance of test cloth. A loss of these materials from the cloth could also result in a weight loss of a test cloth load that could be significant with respect to other closely controlled parameters, at least during the first few testing cycles. To investigate this, NBS tested three loads (of 50/50 cotton/polyester momie cloth from the same manufacturer, each having a nominal weight of six pounds) through several wash and dry cycles. The test results showed that the weight change in the test cloth after the third and fourth cycles was in the range of ±1 percent, or less, of that achieved after the second cycle. As a result, DOE is proposing today an addition of section 2.6.3 to Appendix D to specify procedures for test cloth preconditioning. It is expected that this proposed change will improve test repeatability.

6. *Laboratory Temperature and Relative Humidity Levels.*

Temperature and relative humidity ambient conditions were controlled while NBS conducted a series of tests using the existing DOE clothes dryer test procedures. These tests did not result in significant errors for the extreme ranges of temperature and relative humidity ambient conditions as allowed in the existing DOE test procedures. The conclusion drawn from these tests is that ambient temperature and relative humidity ranges in the test procedures do not need to be changed. However, the specified conditions should be expressed as a tolerance about single values, such as temperature of 75±3°F and relative humidity of 50±10 percent. DOE is proposing today to amend section 2.2 of Appendix D to accommodate the tolerances cited above.

7. *Dual Voltage Dryers.*

Clothes dryers which have a dual voltage conversion capability could be tested at voltages of 120, 208 or 240 volts. Preliminary test data collected by NBS indicate that the clothes dryer will use the most energy at the highest voltage at which it is rated. The energy factor should be calculated based on testing the clothes dryer at its highest rated voltage. DOE is proposing today that section 2.3.1 to Appendix D be amended to specify that for dryers with a dual voltage conversion capability, the test should be conducted at the highest voltage specified by the manufacturer.

8. *Miscellaneous.*

After careful consideration of all the comments received in response to the advance notice of proposed rulemaking, and consultation with the National Bureau of Standards, DOE has proposed some editorial and minor technical changes that were not discussed above and has incorporated them in the rule proposed today. For example, in Section 430.22(d) the word "Administrator" has been replaced by the word "Secretary." Also, in Section 1.3 to Appendix D, the term "compact size" has been added, with the same definition as "compact."

C. Comment Procedure

1. *Written Comment*

Interested persons are invited to participate in this rulemaking by submitting data, views or arguments with respect to the proposed amendments set forth in this notice.

Comments should be identified on the outside of the envelope, and on documents submitted to DOE with the designation "Clothes Dryer Test Procedures-Proposed Amendments; Docket No. CAS–RM–80–119." Fifteen copies should be submitted if possible. All comments received by September 8, 1980, and all other relevant information, will be considered by DOE before final action is taken on the proposed regulation. Pursuant to the provisions of 10 CFR 1004.11, any person submitting information, which he or she believes to be confidential and exempt by law from public disclosure, should submit one complete copy and 15 copies from which information claimed to be confidential has been deleted. In accordance with the procedures established at 10 CFR 1004.11, DOE shall make its own determination with regard to any claim that information submitted be exempted from public disclosure.

2. *Public hearing*

a. Request Procedure. The time and place of the public hearing are indicated at the beginning of this preamble. The hearing will be continued, if necessary, on the following day. DOE invites any person who has an interest in today's proposed amendments, or who is a representative of a group or class of persons that has an interest in today's proposed amendments, to make a written request for an opportunity to make an oral presentation. Such a request should be directed to the address indicated at the beginning of this preamble and must be received before June 13, 1980. Such a request may be hand delivered to such address, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. A request should be labeled both on the document and on the envelope "Clothes Dryer Test Procedures-Proposed Amendments; Docket No. CAS–RM–80–119."

The person making the request should briefly describe the interest concerned; if appropriate, state why he or she is a proper representative of a group or class of persons that has such an interest, and give a concise summary of the proposed oral presentation and a telephone number where such person may be contacted.

DOE will notify each person selected to appear at the hearing. Each person selected to be heard should submit 15 copies of his statement to the address and by the date given in the beginning of this preamble. In the event any person wishing to testify cannot meet the 15 copy requirement, alternative arrangements can be made with Carol A. Snipes in advance of the hearing by so indicating in the letter requesting an oral presentation or by calling (202) 252–9319.

b. Conduct of Hearing. DOE reserves the right to select the persons to be heard at the hearing, to schedule their respective presentations, and to establish the procedures governing the conduct ot the hearing. The length of each presentation may be limited, based on the number of persons requesting to be heard.

A DOE official will be designated to preside at the hearing. This will not be a judicial or evidentiary type hearing. Questions may be asked only by those conducting the hearing, and there will be no cross-examination of persons presenting statements. Any decision made by DOE with respect to the subject matter of the hearing will be based on all information available to DOE. At the conclusion of all initial oral statements, each person who has made

an oral statement will be given the opportunity, if she or he so desires, to make a rebuttal statement. The rebuttal statements will be given in the order in which the initial statements were made and will be subject to time limitations.

Any interested person may submit questions to be asked of any person making a statement at the hearing. DOE will determine whether the question is relevant, and whether the time limitations permit it to be presented for answer.

Any further procedural rules needed for the proper conduct of the hearing will be announced by the presiding officer.

A transcript of the hearing will be made and the entire record of the hearing, including the transcript, will be retained by DOE and made available for inspection at the DOE Freedom of Information Office in the Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20585, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. In addition, any person may purchase a copy of this transcript from the reporter.

D. Regulatory and Environmental Review

Pursuant to Section 7(c)(2) of the Federal Administration Act of 1974, a copy of this notice has been submitted to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for his comments concerning the impact of this proposal on the quality of the environment. No comments have, as yet, been received from the Administrator.

In accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*, DOE has evaluated the proposed establishment of these testing procedures for consumer products to determine if an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS) is required. These test procedures will be used only to standardize the measurement of energy usage for the subject consumer products. The action of prescribing these test procedures, by itself, will not result in any environmental impacts. Since it is thus clear that the proposed action is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, DOE has determined that neither an EA nor an EIS is required. The potential environmental impacts that might occur from the application of the test procedures in connection with DOE's minimum energy efficiency standards program will be evaluated separately at the time standards are imposed.

The proposed rule has been reviewed in accordance with Executive Order 12044 and DOE Order 2030.1 and it has been determined that the proposal was significant in nature but does not have major impacts to manufacturers and consumers (i.e., would not impose annual economic costs of $100 million or more).

In consideration of the foregoing, it is proposed to amend Chapter II of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth below.

Issued in Washington, D.C., July 2, 1980.

T. E. Stelson,

Assistant Secretary Conservation and Solar Energy.

A compilation of current regulations for the test procedures for clothes dryers, current through amendments issued on April 6, 1979, including this amendment is reproduced below to assist individuals involved in the program and also to assist those seeking information about it.

PART 430—ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Subpart B—Test Procedures

§ 430.21 Purpose and scope.

This subpart contains test procedures required to be prescribed by DOE pursuant to Section 323 of the Act.

§ 430.22 Test procedures for measures of energy consumption.

* * * * *

(d) *Clothes dryers.* (1) The estimated annual operating cost for clothes dryers shall be—

(i) For an electric clothes dryer, the product of the following three factors: (A) The representative average-use cycle of 416 cycles per year, (B) the total per-cycle energy consumption in kilowatt-hours per-cycle, determined according to 4.1 of Appendix D to this subpart, and (C) the representative average unit cost in dollars per kilowatt-hour as provided by the Secretary, the resulting product then being rounded off to the nearest dollar per year, and

(ii) For a gas clothes dryer, the product of the representative average-use cycle of 416 cycles per year times the sum of (A) the product of the gas dryer electric per-cycle energy consumption in kilowatt-hours per cycle, determined according to 4.2 of Appendix D to this subpart, times the representative average unit cost in dollars per kilowatt-hour as provided by the Secretary plus (B) the product of the total gas dryer gas energy consumption per cycle, in Btu's per cycle, determined according to 4.5 of Appendix D of this subpart, times the representative average unit cost in dollars per Btu as provided by the Secretary, the resulting product then being rounded off to the nearest dollar per year.

(2) The energy factor, expressed in pounds of clothes per kilowatt-hour, for clothes dryers shall be either the quotient of a 3-pound bone-dry test load for compact dryers, as defined by 2.7.1 of Appendix D to this subpart or the quotient of a 7 pound bone-dry test load for standard dryers, as defined by 2.7.2 of Appendix D to this subpart, as applicable, divided by the clothes dryer energy consumption per cycle in kilowatt hours, as determined according to 4.1 for electric clothes dryers and 4.6 for gas clothes dryers of Appendix D to this subpart, the resulting quotient then being rounded off to the nearest hundredth (.01).

(3) Other useful measures of energy consumption for clothes dryers shall be those measures of energy consumption for clothes dryers which the Secretary determines are likely to assist consumers in making purchasing decisions and which are derived from the application of Appendix D to this subpart.

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§ 430.23 Units to be tested.

When testing of a covered product is required to comply with section 323(c) of the Act or to comply with rules prescribed under section 324 of the Act, a sample shall be selected and tested comprised of units which are production units, or are representative of production units of the basic model being tested, and shall meet the following applicable criteria.

(d)(1) For each basic model [1] of clothes dryers a sample of sufficient size shall be tested to insure that—

(i) Any represented value of estimated annual operating cost, energy consumption or other measure of energy consumption of a basic model for which consumers would favor lower values shall be no less than the higher of (A) the mean of the sample or (B) the upper 97½ percent confidence limit of the true mean divided by 1.05, and

(ii) Any represented value of the energy factor or other measure of energy consumption of a basic model for which consumers would favor higher values shall be no greater than the lower of (A) the mean of the sample or (B) the lower 97½ percent confidence limit of the true mean divided by .95.

§ 430.24 Representations regarding measures of energy consumption.

(d) (Reserved)

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Appendix D to Subpart B of Part 430—Uniform Test Method for Measuring the Energy Consumption of Clothes Dryers

1. Definitions

1.1 "AHAM" means the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers.

1.2 "Bone-dry" means a condition of a load of test cloth which has been dried in a dryer at maximum temperature for a minimum of 10 minutes, removed and weighed before cool down, and then dried again for 10 minute periods until the final weight change of the load is 1 percent or less.

[1] Components of similar design may be substituted without requiring additional testing if the represented measures of energy consumption continue to satisfy the applicable sampling provision.

1.3 "Compact" or "compact size" means a clothes dryer with a drum capacity of less than 4.4 cubic feet.

1.4 "Cool down" means that portion of the clothes drying cycle when the added gas or electric heat is terminated and the clothes continue to tumble and dry within the drum.

1.5 "Cycle" means a sequence of operation of a clothes dryer which performs a clothes drying operation, and may include variations or combinations of the functions of heating, tumbling and drying.

1.6 "Drum capacity" means the volume of the drying drum in cubic feet.

1.7 "HLD–1" means the test standard promulgated by AHAM and titled "AHAM Performance Evaulation Procedure for Household Tumble Type Clothes Dryers", June 1974, and designated as HLD–1.

1.8 "HLD–2EC" means the test standard promulgated by AHAM and titled "Test Method for Measuring Energy Consumption of Household Tumble Type Clothes Dryers," December, 1975, and designated as HLD–2EC.

1.9 "Standard size" means a clothes dryer with a drum capacity of 4.4 cubic feet or greater.

1.10 "Moisture content" means the ratio of the weight of water contained by the test load to the bone-dry weight of the test load, expressed as a percent.

1.11 "Automatic termination control" means a dryer control system with a sensor which monitors either the dryer load temperature or its moisture content and with a controller which automatically terminates the drying process. A mark or detent which indicates a preferred automatic termination control setting must be present if the dryer is to be classfied as having an "automatic termination control." A mark is a visible single control setting on one or more dryer controls for a particular drying cycle displayed on the dryer and which does not indicate a range of settings. A detent is a control setting engagement stop on one or more dryer controls which indicates to the operator a particular control setting for a particular drying cycle.

2. Testing Conditions

2.1 *Installation.* Install the clothes dryer in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. The dryer exhaust shall be restricted by adding the AHAM exhaust simulator described in 3.3.5 of HLD–1. All external joints should be taped to avoid air leakage. Disconnect all console light or other lighting systems on the clothes dryer which do not consume more than 10 watts during the clothes dryer test cycle.

2.2 Ambient temperature and humidity. Maintain the room ambient air temperature at 75 ± 3°F and the room relative humidity at 50 ±10 relative humidity.

2.3 *Energy supply.*

2.3.1 *Electrical supply.* Maintain the electrical supply at the clothes dryer terminal block within 1 percent of 120/240 or 120/208Y or 120 volts as applicable to the particular terminal block wiring system and within 1 percent of the nameplate frequency as specified by the manufacturer. If the dryer has a dual voltage conversion capability, conduct test at the highest voltage specified by the manufacturer.

2.3.2 *Gas supply.*

2.3.2.1 *Natural gas.* Maintains the gas supply to the clothes dryer at a normal inlet test pressure immediately ahead of all controls at 7 to 10 inches of water column. If the clothes dryer is equipped with a gas appliance pressure regulator, the regulator outlet pressure at the normal test pressure shall be approximately that recommended by the manufacturer. The hourly Btu rating of the burner shall be maintained within ±5 percent of the rating specified by the manufacturer. The natural gas supplied should have a heating value of approximately 1,025 Btu's per standard cubic foot. The actual heating value, H_n2, in Btu's per standard cubic foot, for the natural gas to be used in the test shall be obtained either from measurements made by the manufacturer conducting the test using a standard continuous flow calorimeter as described in 2.4.6 or by the purchase of bottled natural gas whose Btu rating is certified to be at least as accurate a rating as could be obtained from measurements with a standard continuous flow calorimeter as described in 2.4.6.

2.3.2.2 *Propane gas.* Maintain the gas supply to the clothes dryer at a normal inlet test pressure immediately ahead of all controls at 11 to 13 inches of water column. If the clothes dryer is equipped with a gas appliance pressure regulator, the regulator outlet pressure at the normal test pressure shall be approximately that recommended by the manufacturer. The hourly Btu rating of the burner shall be maintained within ±5 percent of the rating specified by the manufacturer. The propane gas supplied should have a heating value of approximately 2,500 Btu's per standard cubic foot. The actual heating value, H_p, in Btu's per standard cubic foot, for the propane gas to be used in the test shall be obtained either from measurements made by the manufacturer conducing the test using a standard continous flow calorimeter as described in 2.4.6 or by the purchase of bottled gas whose BTU rating is certified to be at least as accurate a rating as could be obtained from measurement with a standard continuous calorimeter as described in 2.4.6.

2.4 *Instrumentation. Perform all test measurements using the following instruments as appropriate.*

2.4.1 *Weighing scale for test cloth.* The scale shall have a range of 0 to a maximum of 30 pounds with a resolution of at least 0.2 ounces and a maximum error no greater than 0.3 percent of any measured value within the range of 3 to 15 pounds.

2.4.1.2 *Weighing scale for drum capacity measurements.* The scale should have a range of 0 to a maximum of 500 pounds with resolution of 0.50 pounds and a maximum error no greater than 0.5 percent of the measured value.

2.4.2 *Kilowatt-hour meter.* The kilowatt-hour shall have a resolution of 0.001 kilowatt-hours and a maximum error no greater than 0.5 percent of the measured value for any demand greater than 0.16 kilowatt-hours per hour.

2.4.3 *Gas meter.* The gas meter shall have a resolution of 0.001 cubic feet and a maximum error no greater than 0.5 percent of the measured value for any demand greater than 0.2 cubic feet per hour.

2.4.4 *Dry and wet bulb psychrometer.* The dry and wet bulb psychrometer shall have an error no greater than ±1° F over the range of 32° to 100° F.

2.4.5 *Temperature.* The temperature sensor shall have an error no greater than ±1° F over the range of 32° to 100° F.

2.4.6 *Standard Continuous Flow Calorimeter.* The Calorimeter shall have an operating range of 750 to 3,500 Btu per cubic feet. The maximum error of the basic calorimeter shall be no greater than 0.2 percent of the actual heating value of the gas used in the test. The indicator readout shall have a maximum error no greater tha 0.5 percent of the measured value within the operating range and a resolution of 0.2 percent of the full scale reading of the indicator instrument.

2.5 *Lint trap.* Clean the lint trap thoroughly before each test run.

2.6 *Test cloths.*

2.6.1 *Energy test cloth.* The energy test cloth shall be clean and consist of the following:

(a) Pure finished bleached cloth, made with a momie or granite weave, which is a blended fabric of 50 percent cotton and 50 percent polyester and weighs 5.75 ounces per square yard and has 65 ends on the warp and 57 picks on the fill. The individual warp and fill yarns are a blend of 50 percent cotton and 50 percent polyester fibers.

(b) Cloth material that is 24 inches by 36 inches and has been hemmed to 22 inches by 34 inches before washing. The maximum shrinkage after five washes shall not be more than four percent on the length and width.

(c) The number of test runs on the same energy test cloth shall not exceed 25 runs.

2.6.2 *Energy stuffer cloths.* The energy stuffer cloths shall be made from energy test cloth material and shall consist of pieces of material that are 21 inches by 12 inches and have been hemmed to 10 inches by 10 inches before washing. The maximum shrinkage after five washes shall not be more than four percent on the length and width. The number of test runs on the same energy stuffer cloth shall not exceed 25 runs.

2.6.3 *Test Cloth Preconditioning.*

A new test cloth load shall be treated as follows:

(1) Bone dry the load to a weight change of ±1 percent, or less, as prescribed in Section 1.2.

(2) Place test cloth load in a standard clothes washer set at the maximum water fill level. Wash the load for 10 minutes in soft water (17 parts per million hardness or less), using 6.0 grams of AHAM Standard Test Detergent, IIA, per gallon of water. Wash water temperature is to be controlled at 140°±5°F (60°±2.7°C). Rinse water temperature is to be controlled at 100°±5°F (37.7±2.7°C).

(3) Rinse the load again at the same water temperature.

(4) Bone dry the load as prescribed in Section 1.2 and weigh the load.

(5) This procedure is repeated until there is a weight change of one percent or less.

(6) A final cycle is to be a hot water wash with no detergent, followed by two warm water rinses.

2.7 *Test loads.*

2.7.1 *Compact size dryer load.* Prepare a bone-dry test load of energy cloths which weighs 3.00 pounds ±.03 pounds. Adjustments to the test load to achieve the proper weight can be made by the use of energy stuffer cloths. Dampen the load by agitating it in water whose temperature is 100°±5°F and consists of 0 to 17 parts per million hardness for approximately two minutes in order to saturate the fabric. Then, extract water from the wet test load by spinning the load until the moisture content of the load is between 66.5 percent to 73.5 percent of the bone-dry weight of the test load.

2.7.2 *Standard size dryer load.* Prepare a bone-dry test load of energy cloths which weighs 7.00 pounds ±.07 pounds. Adjustments to the test load to achieve the proper weight can be made by the use of energy stuffer cloths. Dampen the load by agitating it in water whose temperature is 100°±5°F and consists of 0 to 17 parts per million hardness for approximately two minutes in order to saturate the fabric. Then, extract water from the wet test load by spinning the load until the moisture content of the load is between 66.5 percent to 73.5 percent of the bone-dry weight of the test load.

2.7.3 *Method of loading.* Load the energy test cloths by grasping them in the center, shaking them to hang loosely and then dropping them in the dryer at random.

3. Test Procedures and Measurements

3.1 *Drum capacity.* Measure the drum capacity by sealing all openings in the drum except the loading port with a plastic bag, and ensure that all corners and depressions are filled and that there are no extrusions of the plasic bag through the opening in the drum. Support the dryer's rear drum surface on a platform scale to prevent deflection of the dryer, and record the weight of the empty driver. Fill the drum with water to a level determined by the intersection of the door plane and the loading port. Record the temperature of the water and then the weight of the dryer with the added water and then determine the mass of the water in pounds. Add or subtract the appropriate volume depending on whether or not the plastic bag protrudes into the drum interior. The drum capacity is calculated as follows:

$C = w/d$

C = capacity in cubic feet.
w = weight of water in pounds.
d = density of water at the measured temperature in pounds per cubic feet.

3.2 *Dryer loading.* Load the dryer as specified in 2.7.

3.3 *Test Cycle.* Operate the clothes dryer at the maximum temperature setting and, if equipped with a timer, at the maximum time setting and dry the test load until the moisture content of the test load is between 2.5 percent to 5.0 percent of the bone-dry weight of the test load, but do not permit the dryer to advance into cool down. If required, reset the timer or automatic dry control.

3.4 *Data recording.* Record for each test cycle:

3.4.1 Bone-dry weight of the test load described in, 2.7.

3.4.2 Moisture content of the wet test load before the test, as described in 2.7.

3.4.3 Moisure content of the dry test load obtained after the test described in 3.3.

3.4.4 Test room conditions, temperature and percent relative humidity described in 2.2.

3.4.5 For electric dryers—the total kilowatt-hours of electric energy, E_t, consumed during the test described in 3.3.

3.4.6 For gas dryers:

3.4.6.1 Total kilowatt-hours of electrical energy, E_t, consumed during the test described in 3.3.

3.4.6.2 Cubic feet of gas per cycle, E_t, consumed during the test described in 3.3.

3.4.6.3 On gas dryers using a continuously burning pilot light—the cubic feet of gas, E_t, consumed by the gas pilot light in one hour.

3.4.6.4 Correct the gas heating value, GEF, as measured in 2.3.2.1 and 2.3.2.2, to standard pressure and temperature conditions in accordance with U.S. Bureau of Standards, circular C417, 1938. A sample calculation is illustrated in Appendix E of HLD–1.

3.5 *Test for Automatic Termination Field Use Factor Credits.* Set the controls of the clothes dryer to the automatic termination mark or detent recommended by the manufacturer and dry the test load until the drying cycle is finished. Calculate the ratio of end retention moisture content of the dried test load to the test load bone dry weight, expressed as a percentage.

4. Calculation of Derived Results From Test Measurements

4.1 *Total per-cycle electric dryer energy consumption.* Calculate the total electric dryer energy consumption per cycle, E_{ce} expressed in kilowatt-hours per cycle and defined as:

$E_{ce} = [66/(W_w - W_d)] \times E_{tt} \times FU$

E_t = the energy recorded in 3.4.5.
66 = an experimentally established value for the percent reduction in the moisture content of the test load during a laboratory test cycle expressed as a percent.
FU = Field use factor.
= 1.18 for time termination control systems.
= 1.10 for time and temperature sensing termination control systems.
= 1.04 for time and moisture sensing termination control systems.
The Factors 1.10 and 1.04 are only used if the percent end retention moisture content as calculated in Section 3.5, Test for Automatic Termination Field Use Factor Credits, is greater than 1.8 percent. If the percent end retention is equal to or less than 1.8 percent, use FU = 1.18.
W_w = the moisture content of the wet test load as recorded in 3.4.2.
W_d = the moisture content of the dry test load as recorded in 3.4.3.

4.2 *Per-cycle gas dryer electrical energy consumption.* Calculate the gas dryer electrical energy consumption per cycle, E_{ge}, expressed in kilowatt-hours per cycle and defined as:

$E_{ge} = [66/(W_w - W_d)] \times E_{te} \times FU$

E_{te} = the energy recorded in 3.4.6.1 *FU*, 66, W_w, W_d as defined in 4.1

4.3 *Per-cycle gas dryer gas energy consumption.* Calculate the gas dryer gas energy consumption per cycle, E_{gg}, expressed in Btu's per cycle as defined as:

$E_{gg} = [66/(W_w - W_d)] \times E_{tg} \times FU \times GEF$

E_{tg} = the energy recorded in 3.4.6.2
GEF = corrected gas heat value (Btu per cubic feet) as defined in 3.4.6.4
FU, 66, W_w W_d as defined in 4.1

4.4 *Per-cycle gas dryer continuously burning pilot light gas energy consumption.* Calculate the gas dryer continuously burning pilot light gas energy consumption per cycle, E_{up}, expressed in Btu's per cycle and defined as:

$E_{up} = E_{pg} \times (8760 - 140/416) \times GEF$

E_{pg} = the energy recorded in 3.4.6.3
8760 = number of hours in a year
416 = representative average number of clothes dryer cycles in a year
140 = estimated number of hours that the continuously burning pilot light is on during the operation of the clothes dryer for the representative average use cycle for clother dryers (416 cycles per year)
GEF as defined in 4.3

4.5 *Total per-cycle gas dryer gas energy consumption expressed in Btu's.* Calculate the total gas dryer energy consumption per cycle, E_g, expressed in Btu's per cycle and defined as:

$E_g = E_{gg} + E_{up}$

E_{gg} as defined in 4.3
E_{up} as defined in 4.4

4.6 *Total per-cycle gas dryer energy consumption expressed in kilowatt-hours.* Calculate the total gas dryer energy consumption per cycle, E_{cg}, expressed in kilowatt-hours per cycle and defined as:

$E_{cg} = E_{ge} + (E_g/3412\ Btu/k\ Wh)$

E_{ge} as defined in 4.2
E_g *as defined in 4.5*

PART 430—ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Provisions of 10 CFR Part 430, Subpart B and Appendix D, are amended as follows:

Subpart B—Test Procedures

§ 430. 22 [Amended]

1. Section 430.22(d)(1) is amended by deleting the word "Administrator" and, in lieu of, inserting, "Secretary."

2. Sections 430.22(d) (2) and (3) are revised to read as follows:

* * * * *

(2) The energy factor for clothes dryers, expressed in pounds of clothes per kilowatt hour, shall be either the quotient of a 3-pound bone-dry test load for compact dryers, as defined by 2.7.1 of Appendix D to this subpart, or the quotient of a 7-pound bone-dry test load

for standard dryers, as defined by 2.7.2 of Appendix D to this subpart, as applicable, divided by the clothes dryer energy consumption per cycle, in kilowatt hours determined according to 4.1 for electric clothes dryers and 4.6 for gas clothes dryers of Appendix D to this subpart, the resulting quotient then being rounded off to the nearest hundredth (.01).

(3) Other useful measures of energy consumption for clothes dryers shall be those measures of energy consumption which the Secretary determines are likely to assist consumers in making purchasing decisions and which are derived from the application of Appendix D to this subpart.

Appendix D to Subpart B of Part 430—Uniform Test Method for Measuring the Energy Consumption of Clothes Dryers

1.3 [Amended]

3. Section 1.3 is amended by inserting "or 'compact size' " between the words "compact" and "means."

4. A new 1.11 is added, as follows:

1.11 "Automatic termination control" means a dryer control system with a sensor which monitors either the dryer load temperature or its moisture content and with a controller which automatically terminates the drying process. A mark or detent which indicates a preferred automatic termination control setting must be present if the dryer is to be classified as having an "automatic termination control." A mark is a visible single control setting on one or more dryer controls for a particular drying cycle displayed on the dryer and which does not indicate a range of settings. A detent is a control setting engagement stop on one or more dryer controls which indicates to the operator a particular control setting for a particular drying cycle.

2.2 [Amended]

5. Section 2.2 is amended by deleting the words "between 72°F and 78°F" and in lieu of, inserting "at 75°± 3°F and deleting the words "40 percent to 60 percent" and in lieu of, inserting "50± 10 percent."

2.3.1 [Amended]

6. Section 2.3.1 is amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: * * * If the dryer has a dual voltage conversion capability, conduct test at the highest voltage specified by the manufacturer.

2.4.5 [Amended]

7. Section 2.4.5 is revised to read as follows: *Temperature.* The temperature sensor shall have an error no greater than ± 1°F.

2.6.1 [Amended]

8. Section 2.6.1(a) is amended by inserting the words "a blended fabric of" between the words "which is" and "50."

9. Section 2.6.1(a) is amended by adding at the end thereof: * * * The individual warp and fill yarns are a blend of 50 percent cotton and 50 percent polyester fibers.

2.6.3 [Amended]

10. A new 2.6.3 is added, as follows:

2.6.3 *Test Cloth Preconditioning.*

A new test cloth load shall be treated as follows:

(1) Bone dry the load to a weight change of ±1 percent, or less, as prescribed in Section 1.2.

(2) Place test cloth load in a standard clothes washer set at the maximum water fill level. Wash the load for 10 minutes in soft water (17 parts per million hardness or less), using 6.0 grams of AHAM Standard Test Detergent, IIA, per gallon of water. Wash water temperature is to be controlled at 140°± 5°F (60°± 2.7°C). Rinse water temperatues is to be controlled at 100°± 5°F (37.7± 2.7°C).

(3) Rinse the load again at the same water temperature.

(4) Bone dry the load as prescribed in Section 1.2 and weigh the load.

(5) This procedure is repeated until there is a weight change of one percent or less.

(6) A final cycle is to be a hot water wash with no detergent, followed by two warm water rinses.

3.1 [Amended]

11. Section 3.1 is amended by deleting the word "mass" in the definition for w, and, in lieu of, inserting "weight."

3.2 [Amended]

12. Section 3.2 is amended by deleting the word "2.6" and, in lieu of, inserting "2.7."

3.4.1 [Amended]

13. Section 3.4.1 is amended by deleting the word "2.6" and, in lieu of, inserting "2.7."

3.4.2 [Amended]

14. Section 3.4.2 is amended by deleting the words "test described in 2.6" and, in lieu of, inserting "test, as described in 2.7."

3.5 [Amended]

15. A new 3.5 is added, as follows:

3.5 *Test for Automatic Termination Field Use Factor Credits.* Set the controls of the clothes dryer to the automatic termination mark or dentent recommended by the manufacturer and dry the test load until the drying cycle is finished. Calculate the ratio of end retention moisture content to the dried test load to the test load bone dry weight, expressed as a percentage.

4.1 [Amended]

16. 4.1 is revised to read as follows:

4.1 *Total per-cycle electric dryer energy consumption.* Calculate the total electric dryer energy consumbtion per cycle, E_{cc}, expressed in kilowatt-hours per cycle and defined as:

$$E_{cc} = [66/(W_w - W_d)] \times E_t \times FU$$

E_t = The energy recorded in 3.4.5

66 = an experimentally established value for the reduction in the moisture content of the test load during a laboratory test cycle, expressed as a percent.

FU = Field use factor

= 1.18 for time termination control systems.

=1.10 for time and temperature sensing termination control systems.

=1.04 for time and moisture sensing termination control systems.

The factors 1.10 and 1.04 are only used if the percent end retention moisture content as calculated in Section 3.5, Test for Automatic Termination Field Use Factor Credits, is greater than 1.8 percent. If the percent end retention is equal to or less than 1.8 percent FU = 1.18.

W_w = the moisture content of the wet test load as recorded in 3.4.2.

W_d = the moisture content of the dry test load as recorded in 3.4.3.

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AGENCY PUBLICATION ON ASSIGNED DAYS OF THE WEEK

The following agencies have agreed to publish all documents on two assigned days of the week (Monday/Thursday or Tuesday/Friday). This is a voluntary program. (See OFR NOTICE 41 FR 32914, August 6, 1976.)

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
DOT/SECRETARY	USDA/ASCS		DOT/SECRETARY	USDA/ASCS
DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/APHIS		DOT/COAST GUARD	USDA/APHIS
DOT/FAA	USDA/FNS		DOT/FAA	USDA/FNS
DOT/FHWA	USDA/FSQS		DOT/FHWA	USDA/FSQS
DOT/FRA	USDA/REA		DOT/FRA	USDA/REA
DOT/NHTSA	MSPB/OPM		DOT/NHTSA	MSPB/OPM
DOT/RSPA	LABOR		DOT/RSPA	LABOR
DOT/SLSDC	HHS/FDA		DOT/SLSDC	HHS/FDA
DOT/UMTA			DOT/UMTA	
CSA			CSA	

Documents normally scheduled for publication on a day that will be a Federal holiday will be published the next work day following the holiday.

Comments on this program are still invited. Comments should be submitted to the Day-of-the-Week Program Coordinator, Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408

REMINDERS

The "reminders" below identify documents that appeared in issues of the **Federal Register** 15 days or more ago. Inclusion or exclusion from this list has no legal significance.

Rules Going Into Effect Today

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Land Management Bureau—

39416 6-10-80 / Sales-Federal Land Policy and Management Act; sale of public lands

Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Office—

39446 6-10-80 / Topsoil substitute and supplements

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Employment and Training Administration—

39454 6-10-80 / Services to migrant and seasonal farm workers; job service complaint system; monitoring and enforcement

List of Public Laws

Note: No public bills which have become law were received by the Office of the Federal Register for inclusion in today's List of Public Laws.

Last Listing July 8, 1980